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POLICY

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION, 1991

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present document constitutes the Administrator's principal report on the financial aspects of the United Nations Development Programme and provides a comprehensive financial review of the activities financed from the United Nations Development Programme account during 1991 and of the financial position as at the end of that year and responds to decisions of the Governing Council described below.

The report includes estimates of anticipated resources and expenditures for 1992 and 1993, as well as information on cost-sharing activities, the status of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries and of Special Programme Resources, the placement of United Nations Development Programme funds, the Operational Reserve, and the utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies.

The report also provides information on agency support cost flexibility arrangements in accordance with decisions 82/36 of 18 June 1982 and 91/32 of 25 June 1991; the status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation and related

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matters, in accordance with paragraph 5 of decision 82/30 of 18 June 1982 and paragraph 2 of decision 89/57 of 30 June 1989; management and other support services as per decision 83/5 of 24 June 1983; and ex-post facto reporting as requested in paragraph 3 of decision 90/50 of 22 June 1990.

Changes to the Financial Regulations are proposed based on comments of the External Auditors.

The Governing Council is being requested: to approve the proposed ex post facto report; to approve the changes to the Financial Regulations as proposed in section VI and to respond to the request of the World Meteorological Organization for additional support cost reimbursement, Section VII.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFESD	Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
CCAQ (FB)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Finance and Budget)
CPMP	Country Programme Management Plan
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECU	European currency unit
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCCC	Government cash counterpart contribution
HARS	Household Applicances Rental Scheme
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPF	Indicative planning figure
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JCGP	Joint Consultative Group on Policy

MSA	Management Services Agreement
OPS	Office for Project Services
PDF	Project Development Facility
RFA	Reserve for Field Accommodation
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIS	Special Industrial Services
SMF/LDC	Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries
SPR	Special Programme Resources
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFSTD	United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISTAR	United Nations Short-Term Advisory Resources
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNRFNRE	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

I. ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A. Overview of the financial situation

1. Income and expenditure

1. The present report provides the Governing Council with comprehensive financial information on the activities financed from the United Nations Development Programme Account during 1991. Information on trust funds administered by UNDP is being provided to the Council in separate documents. In response to the Council's request contained in paragraph A.1 of the annex to decision 87/1 of 17 February 1987 that basic statistical data and financial data be provided to it for trust funds not required to report in the current year, the Administrator has provided resource planning tables for UNCDF, UNSO, UNIFEM, UNFSTD, UNRFNRE and the Energy Account in addendum 1 to the present document. The financial tables referred to in the present review are contained in document DP/1992/CRP.2.

2. In presenting review of financial activities in 1991 and projections for 1992 and 1993, the Administrator wishes to draw to the attention of the Governing Council an issue which is of concern to him. During 1991, the impact of exchange rates on the value of contributions to the Programme in 1991 and to date in 1992, has been significant. The value of pledges to UNDP in 1991 amounted to $1 billion, some $83 million less than the value as at 31 December 1990. In real terms, at fixed exchange rates, contributions have grown by approximately 4 per cent. It is unlikely, therefore, that 1992 contributions will reach the 8 per cent growth rate agreed on by the Council. This has necessitated a review of the resource situation for the fifth cycle and adjustments to planned activities as will be explained later in the present document.

3. Tables 1 and 2 provide the preliminary unaudited data on income and expenditure during 1991 and the statement of assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1991. The data presented is preliminary and has been prepared earlier than usual in order to be available for the Governing Council at its current session, which is one month earlier than usual. It may therefore be subject to change when the accounts are finally closed. The data is compared to the forecasts for 1991 made in May 1991, and presented to the Council at its thirty-eighth session in document DP/1991/47. The results in 1990 are also provided for comparative purposes. In addition, the Administrator presents in these tables his forecasts for 1992 and 1993. For this purpose, and as appropriate, the United Nations operational rates of exchange in effect as of March 1992 have been used in making projections of income and expenditure. Whenever necessary and appropriate, historical patterns and judgemental factors have been used in making the projections of other financial elements.

4. Total income in 1991 amounted to $1.2 billion and total expenditure $1.5 billion. This resulted in a net deficit of income over expenditures of $299.2 million, which is attributable to the individual funds in the UNDP Account, as shown in table 3. As a result of the deficit of income over expenditure of the main programme, the balance of UNDP general

resources decreased from $467.3 million at 31 December 1990 to $166.7 million at 31 December 1991 ($145.6 million if accumulated non-convertible currencies are excluded).

5. As shown in table 1, total income in 1991 at $1.2 billion, was $132.4 million less than projected. This resulted primarily from decreases in income received for voluntary contributions and miscellaneous income, which includes losses on exchange. Cost-sharing contributions increased significantly for the second year in a row, as did extrabudgetary income. Income from all other sources of funds were either slightly lower than anticipated or marginally higher. The reduced income from voluntary contributions can be attributed to two factors. First, the impact of exchange rates. The strength of the United States dollar through most of the year reduced the dollar value of pledges and income. The value of 1991 pledges as at 31 December 1990, was $1.1 billion. Contributions paid against 1991 pledges, and the value of remaining outstanding pledges as at 31 December 1991, was $1 billion or $83.1 million less than one year earlier. Compared with 1990 contributions, 1991 calculations and pledges were 2 per cent lower. The impact of exchange rate changes on the value of pledges over the past several years is provided in table 4. Secondly, several major donors were unable to pay their pledges fully during the year (financial table 5). Delayed payment by one Government resulted from a change in the currency of payment, which necessitated new banking arrangements. Full payment by this Government and one other, for a total of $105 million, were made in January 1992. The decrease in miscellaneous income reflects exchange rate losses of $52.1 million, which offset interest earnings of some $78.0 million. The increase in cost-sharing contributions at $218.8 million was $49.6 million more than projected. The increase in cost-sharing contributions cannot be attributed to an increase by any one donor but rather was a general increase by many donors. Extrabudgetary income exceeded expectations by $19.6 million, primarily as a result of the change in structure of the budget presentation approved by the Governing Council in 1991.

6. It should be noted that the dollar has strengthened during the first quarter of 1992, so that losses are being recorded on UNDP non-dollar denominated holdings and a reduction in the value of pledges is being experienced. The dollar value of 1992 pledges as at 31 March 1992 is $19.5 million less than at 31 December 1991.

7. Total expenditures in 1991 amounted to $1.5 billion, which is $94.1 million more than forecast and $150.6 million more than in 1990. IPF expenditures exceeded projections by 1.4 per cent and at $871.8 million, including IPF add-on expenditure, were 2.7 per cent higher than in 1990. Expenditures under the SMF/LDC amounted to $13.0 million, 25 per cent less than 1990 expenditures. Cost-sharing expenditures increased substantially, by $65.5 million over 1990, to $195.9 million, a 50 per cent increase. The biennial budget expenditure was $14.5 million higher than forecast, as was extrabudgetary expenditure.

Table 1

Statement of actual and/or forecasts of income and expenditure
as at 31 December 1991 for the years 1990 through 1993

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1990 Actual	1991 Forecast	1991 Actual	1991 Variance	1992 Forecast	1993 Forecast
I. INCOME						
Contributions from Governments						
Voluntary pledges (cash receipts)	1 006.6	1 114.7	955.3	(159.4)	1 167.3	1 116.2
Less: Transfers to government local office costs	(5.1)	(6.0)	(6.4)	(0.4)	(6.0)	(6.0)
	1 001.5	1 108.7	948.9	(159.8)	1 161.3	1 110.2
Voluntary pledges for the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	12.8	0.1	0.0	(0.1)	0.1	0.1
Cost-sharing contributions	169.2	160.0	218.8	58.8	235.0	240.0
Cash counterpart contributions for projects	8.0	10.0	10.6	0.6	10.0	10.0
	1 191.5	1 278.8	1 178.3	(100.5)	1 406.4	1 360.3
Exchange adjustments on collection of contributions a/	(4.2)	-	-	-	-	-
	1 187.3	1 278.8	1 178.3	(91.5)	1 406.4	1 360.3
UNDP extrabudgetary income	24.1	28.5	48.1	19.6	50.0	50.0
Miscellaneous income (net)	150.2	65.0	13.5	(51.5)	32.8	29.2
TOTAL INCOME	1 361.6	1 372.3	1 239.9	(132.4)	1 489.2	1 439.5
II. EXPENDITURE						
Programme expenditure						
From indicative planning figures	849.1	860.0	871.8	11.8	780.0	760.0
From Special Programme Resources	33.6	40.0	43.0	3.0	40.0	50.0
From the Special Industrial Services	5.2	1.0	1.0	-	2.8	2.9
From the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	17.3	16.0	13.0	(3.0)	13.0	13.0
From cost-sharing contributions	130.4	145.0	195.9	50.9	205.0	230.0
From government cash counterpart contributions	9.7	9.0	10.3	1.3	10.0	10.0
	1 045.3	1 071.0	1 135.0	64.0	1 050.8	1 065.9
Programme support costs	128.1	133.3	139.0	5.7	174.2 b/	161.9 b/
Other costs	4.3	8.9	4.4	(4.5)	5.2	5.6
UNDP biennial budget expenditure	184.7	203.8	218.3	14.5	214.4	214.4
UNDP extrabudgetary expenditure	26.1	28.0	42.4	14.4	44.0	46.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1 388.5	1 445.0	1 539.1	94.1	1 488.6	1 493.8
III. EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	(26.9)	(72.7)	(299.2)	(226.5)	0.6	(54.3)

a/ Exchange adjustments on payment of pledges are recorded in a separate account in accordance with Financial Rule 104.3. These adjustments arise if the payment is made in currency other than that pledged.

b/ Includes estimated expenditures for TSS1, TSS2, administrative and operational services, on main programme and cost-sharing expenditures and programme support and development activities.

Table 2

Statement of actual and/or forecasts of net assets and liabilities as at 31 December 1991 for the years 1990 through 1993 a/

(Millions of United States dollars)

	1990 Actual	1991 Forecast	1991 Actual	1991 Variance	1992 Forecast	1993 Forecast
I. ASSETS						
A. Cash						
Convertible currencies	2.7	3.0	2.1	(0.9)	3.0	3.0
Usable non-convertible currencies	2.4	2.5	0.4	(2.1)	0.4	0.4
Accumulated non-convertible currencies main programme	24.0	29.4	21.1	(8.3)	23.9	11.1
Rouble holdings for the USSR Trust Fund	1.3	1.5	0.8	(0.7)	0.0	0.0
Cash at field offices	20.0	20.0	23.2	3.2	22.0	22.0
Government letters of credit	2.5	2.5	3.2	0.7	2.5	2.5
Investments						
UNDP main programme	650.3	637.5	263.4	(374.1)	245.2	220.0
Supplementary activities	332.1	315.5	347.3	31.8	345.0	330.7
	1 035.3	1 011.9	661.5	(350.4)	642.0	589.7
B. Advances and accounts receivable						
Operating funds provided by UNDP to participating and executing agencies (net)	72.3	76.0	92.7	16.7	70.0	75.0
Other amounts receivable	74.6	78.5	86.6	8.1	82.0	85.0
	146.9	154.5	179.3	24.8	152.0	160.0
	1 182.2	1 166.4	840.8	(325.6)	794.0	749.7
II. LIABILITIES						
Unliquidated obligations of participating and executing agencies	208.3	246.0	179.1	(66.9)	165.0	170.0
Other amounts payable	250.1	263.0	215.5	(47.5)	210.0	220.0
Management services	26.2	30.0	47.8	17.8	40.0	45.0
	484.6	539.0	442.4	(96.6)	415.0	435.0
III. UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS						
For the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	39.0	23.1	26.0	2.9	13.1	0.2
For cost-sharing contributions	156.1	155.2	164.9	9.7	174.4	161.4
For government cash counterpart contributions	8.3	9.0	8.3	(0.7)	8.0	7.7
For extrabudgetary activities	26.8	20.4	32.5	12.1	38.5	42.5
	230.2	207.7	231.7	24.0	234.0	211.8
	714.8	746.7	674.1	(72.6)	649.0	646.8
IV. NET ASSETS						
Balance of General resources	467.3	419.7	166.7	(253.0)	145.0	102.9
Balance of General resources (Exclusive of accumulated non-convertible currencies)	443.3	390.3	145.6	(244.7)	121.1	91.8

a/ Exclusive of the Operational Reserve ($200 million in 1990 and 1991, $220 million in 1992 and $230 million in 1993) and the Reserve for Field Accomodation ($25 million).

Table 3

1991 (Deficit)/surplus of income over expenditure in the UNDP Account by source of funds

Source of Funds	Amount (Millions of US dollars)
General resources	(300.7)
Cost-sharing	8.8
SMF/LDC	(13.0)
Government cash counterpart	(0.0)
Extrabudgetary activities	5.7
Total deficit of income over expenditure	(299.2)

Table 4

Pledges to UNDP in 1989, 1990 and 1991

	1989		1990		1991
	(millions of dollars)	Percentage change	(millions of dollars	Percentage change	(millions of dollars)
Pledges valued at preceding 31 December	1 010.6	(2.9)	980.8	13.5	1 113.1
Value at year end	952.0	10.2	1 049.3	(1.8)	1 030.2
Exchange impact gain/(loss)	(58.6)		68.5		(82.9)

2. Net assets and liabilities

8. A balance sheet variance analysis for 1991 is presented in the boxed section of table 2. The balance of general resources of UNDP as at 31 December 1991 was $166.7 million, as against a forecast of $419.7 million. The difference ($253.0 million) is due to various factors including (a) income some $211 million less than anticipated owing to non-payment or delayed payment of contributions and the impact of exchange rates on assets held and (b) a higher level of expenditures ($35.0 million). If the balances held in accumulated non-convertible currencies are excluded, the balance of general resources is $145.6 million. This latter amount more accurately reflects resources available for programme expenditure. Investments held on behalf of the main programme as at 31 December 1991 amounted to $263.4 million. Investments held on behalf of the Operational Reserve were $200 million and the Reserve for Field Accommodation, $6.4 million (the undisbursed portion of the $25 million Reserve for Field Accommodation). The amounts invested for supplementary activities were $347.3 million. This was held on behalf of the activities shown in table 5 below.

Table 5. Investments as at 31 December 1991: Supplementary activities

	Millions of US dollars
Unexpended resources for the SMF/LDC, cost-sharing, cash counterpart contributions and extrabudgetary resources	231.7
Trust fund activities	57.0
Management Service Agreements	47.8
Advances received in respect of agency programmes	10.8
Total	347.3

3. Programme expenditures

9. Field programme expenditure in 1991 amounted to $1.1 billion. This is the second year in which the field programme of UNDP has exceeded 1 billion dollars. Of this amount, $871.8 million represented expenditures against IPF, including $3.1 million in respect of add-on funds, $48.7 million against supplementary programmes in the UNDP account (SPR, SIS and sectoral support) $195.9 million against cost-sharing, $13 million for SMF/LDC and $10.3 million for government cash counterpart funds. The details of expenditure by agencies and source of funds are shown in table 6. This is the seventh year in a row of increased IPF expenditures, although at 2.7 per cent growth in 1991 is significantly less than the 16 per cent in 1990.

4. Financial forecasts

10. It became evident during 1991, in view of resource projections, that IPF expenditures needed to be stabilized, leading towards modest reductions in 1992 and 1993. This adjustment took account of the decline in resources, which became apparent in the course of the year, and which was accelerated by the substantial appreciation of the dollar versus the currencies of other major donors. More details on this subject are provided in the following paragraphs as well as in the report of the Administrator on matters relating to the fourth and fifth programming cycle (DP/1992/22), which has been prepared in response to decision 92/9.

11. Tables 1 and 2 above present the Administrator's forecast of programme expenditures in 1992 and 1993. In document DP/1991/47, the IPF expenditure for 1992, which is the first year of the fifth programming cycle, was estimated at $860 million. This estimate was based on resource estimates at that time. The Administrator has now established an IPF expenditure target of $780 million for 1992, which is realistic, based on the current build-up of project budgets for 1992 and current resource estimates. Programme expenditures are traditionally lower in the first year of each new cycle than in the last year of the previous cycle, primarily as a result of delays in the approval of new projects, pending the approval by the Governing Council of country programmes for the new cycle. The expenditure target for 1993 has been established at $760 million. With these expenditure targets, the balance of resources for the main programme is likely to be $145.0 million at the end of 1992, and $102.9 at the end of 1993. However, these targets, when combined with anticipated cost-sharing expenditure outlined later in this document, will enable UNDP to continue to exceed $1 billion in programme expenditure. Annual revisions of programming expenditure and budget targets should ensure that expenditures are within available resources but close monitoring of the resource situation will be continuous and appropriate adjustments to expenditure targets will be made as necessary.

B. Cost-sharing arrangements

12. Cost-sharing expenditure during 1991 totalled $195.9 million, which is $50.9 million more than the forecast presented in document DP/1991/47. Of the total amount, $162.5 million was cost-sharing for IPF-financed programmes and projects, and $33.4 million was applied to SPR-financed projects. A total of $113.0 million was expended as recipient government project cost-sharing, $2.2 million as recipient government programme cost-sharing and $47.3 million as third-party cost-sharing. As has been mentioned in previous reports, it is more difficult to give an accurate forecast of cost-sharing expenditure than of IPF expenditure, mainly for the following reasons: only at the time of the signature of a project document, which includes a cost-sharing component, is there reliable data that can be used for the forecasting of expenditures against cost-sharing contributions; and as the apportionment of expenditures is dependent on the incidence of cost-sharing contributions, the actual level of cost-sharing expenditures cannot be determined until year end.

13. Financial table 8 (a) provides a country-by-country analysis of the 1991 income from cost-sharing contributions and financial table 8 (b) provides additional information on income received under third-party cost-sharing, a summary of which is as follows:

	Millions of US dollars
Project cost-sharing by recipient Governments	135.8
Recipient government programme cost-sharing	1.5
Third-party cost-sharing	81.5
Total	218.8

14. Table 6 below summarizes the movement in the balances of cost-sharing contributions held by UNDP in 1991.

Table 6. Status of cost-sharing contributions held

	Millions of US dollars	
Balance as at 31 December 1990		156.1
Cost-sharing income during 1991		218.8
Cost-sharing expenditure during 1991	(195.9)	
Support cost thereon	(14.1)	(210.0)
Balance as at 31 December 1991		164.9

15. Cost-sharing contributions received at the end of March 1992 are slightly higher than contributions received at the end of March 1991; thus, a marginal increase in cost-sharing expenditures from $195.9 million in 1991 to $205 million in 1992 is forecast. Expenditures in 1993 of $230 million are forecast based on the assumption that cost-sharing contributions will continue to grow.

C. Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

16. The balance of resources for the Fund as of 31 December 1990 was $39.0 million. In 1991, contributions to this Fund were minimal. The 1991 expenditure was $13.0 million. The balance of resources available as at 31 December 1991 was therefore $26.0 million. Expenditures in 1992

against the Fund are estimated to be $13.0 million, the same level as 1991 expenditures. In view of the fact that the Fund has not received any major pledges for 1991 and 1992, its balance of resources at the end of 1992 should decrease by $13 million. It is expected that all resources of the Fund will have been committed before the end of 1992, and most resources will have been expended by 1994. The Administrator will continue to monitor the resource situation of the Fund to ensure that expenditures remain within available resources.

Table 7 below provides a summary of the SMF/LDC account for 1991.

Table 7. Status of the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

	Millions of US dollars	
Balance as at 31 December 1990		39.0
Income received during 1991	0.0	
Expenditures during 1991	(13.0)	
	(13.0)	
Decrease in balance held		(13.0)
Balance as at 31 December 1991		26.0

D. Special Programme Resources

17. As reported previously, expenditures under the SPR increased substantially from the beginning of the fourth cycle. In 1991, total expenditures under this heading increased to $76.4 million, of which $33.4 million have been charged against cost-sharing contributions. This resulted in a net expenditure in 1991 against the SPR of $43.0 million. At its special session in February 1992, the Governing Council approved the programming documents for each subcategory of SPR funds for the fifth cycle. As 1992 is the first year of the fifth cycle, there has been a delay in the build-up of commitments, and SPR expenditures are unlikely to increase substantially over their 1991 level.

E. Placement of UNDP Funds

18. For 1991, the return on UNDP investments was $25.9 million (2.9 per cent). This resulted from interest earnings of $78.0 million (8.7 per cent) less a decrease of $52.1 million (-5.8 per cent) in the value of funds held by UNDP as a result of changes in exchange rates during 1991. (The exchange loss noted above excludes losses of $3.7 million resulting from the decrease of the dollar value of UNDP holdings of accumulating non-convertible currencies,

which are not a part of the UNDP investment portfolio.) The 1991 return compares to a 1990 total return of $188.4 million (17.5 per cent), of which $105.4 million (9.8 per cent) was from interest earnings and $83.0 million (7.7 per cent) from the revaluation of funds held by UNDP (excluding $22.8 million from losses on accumulating non-convertible currencies).

19. Short-term interest rates in the United States fell dramatically during 1991, while interest rates in Europe, Japan and Canada also declined somewhat throughout the year. The impact of these declines is reflected in the interest yield reported by UNDP, which dropped proportionately from 1990 levels. The United States dollar, reflecting the economic recession in the United States, fell late in the second half of 1991, following a steep increase during the first half of the year due to expectations of an economic recovery and to other factors, which did not materialize.

20. The losses from fluctuations in exchange rate parities are attributed to the following:

(a) Non-dollar holdings in the Operational Reserve, which are invested in a basket of currencies - loss of $6.9 million;

(b) Currencies held by UNDP in the currency of payment of the pledge for utilization in those currencies for operational purposes - loss of $36.7 million;

(c) Holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies - loss of $3.7 million; and

(d) Net realized gains or losses on exchange resulting from the conversion of currencies to meet operational needs - loss of $8.5 million.

F. Status of the Operational Reserve

21. During 1991, the Operational Reserve was maintained at $200 million. The composition of the Operational Reserve as at 31 December 1991 is shown in the analysis of investments provided in financial table 7. As reported previously, the currency composition of the Reserve was changed during 1991 to include the European currency unit (ECU). At year end, holdings in ECU-denominated investments amounted to the equivalent of $62.8 million or 31.4 per cent. The ECU will ultimately comprise 35 per cent of the Operational Reserve. The inclusion of the ECU in the Operational Reserve is intended to have the Reserve more closely reflect the actual disbursement pattern of UNDP while also providing a greater degree of protection against foreign exchange fluctuations within the Reserve.

22. In accordance with the Governing Council decision 90/44 of 22 June 1990, the level of the Reserve in 1992 will be based on the formula of 20 per cent of the estimated contributions or expenditure, whichever is higher, rounded to the nearest $10 million. On this basis, that the level of the Reserve will be adjusted to $220 million in 1992.

G. Utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies

23. UNDP holdings of accumulated non-convertible currencies amounted to $21.4 million as at 31 December 1991. This balance, as indicated in financial table 1, represents a net decrease of $2.6 million from 31 December 1990, and results from:

	(Millions of US dollars)
Excess of receipts over disbursements	1.1
Less: devaluation of holdings as a result of exchange rate changes	(3.7)
	(2.6)

24. The establishment of active UNDP operations in several Eastern European countries is expected to result in its ability to utilize the currency holdings of Albania, Czechoslovakia and Romania; it is expected that they will be removed from the category of accumulating currencies during 1992.

25. The balance of roubles held in the Trust Fund for the Training in the USSR of Specialists from the Developing Countries ($0.8 million) is reported separately in the balance sheet (table 2).

II. AGENCY SUPPORT COSTS: FLEXIBILITY ARRANGEMENTS

26. In accordance with Governing Council decision 81/40 of June 1981, executing agencies whose annual delivery does not exceed $15 million are eligible for support-cost flexibility. UNDP arrangements relating to reimbursement of support-cost flexibility are contained in detailed guidelines issued by the Administrator in January 1982 and appended to his report on support-cost flexibility arrangements (DP/1982/93) submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth session (1982).

27. Financial table 2 shows a comparison of forecast and actual amounts relating to delivery of UNDP-financed projects and associated support costs for the six agencies that were expected to be eligible for support-cost flexibility in 1991. Although delivery for one agency (WMO) exceeded the $15 million limit in accordance with Financial Rule 108.17 (a), it is being reimbursed at a 14 per cent rate. The forecast of approximately $5.9 million for total support-cost reimbursement to these agencies was based on detailed data submitted by agencies early in 1991 for that year. By comparison, actual reimbursement for 1991, on a provisional basis, amounted to approximately $5.2 million and represents an average of 17 per cent of project expenditures for these agencies.

28. Financial table 3 provides data on expected delivery for the relevant agencies as well as an estimate of support cost reimbursements to them. By paragraphs 27 to 29 of decision 91/32, the Governing Council approved the successor arrangements for support-cost flexibility provisions, applicable from 1992 onwards. The decision provides that the autonomous organizations within the United Nations system acting as executing agencies would be eligible to receive gradually declining flexibility payments, starting from a maximum reimbursement of support costs of 22 per cent for an annual delivery

below $8 million. When the annual delivery of an executing agency reaches $24 million, it would no longer be entitled to the flexibility. Estimates of 1992 project expenditures and related support-cost reimbursements based on these new arrangements for agencies likely to be eligible for flexibility are provided in financial table 3. The table also shows a breakdown of the estimated 1992 total support-cost reimbursements as between the standard 13 per cent rate and the flexibility portion. For these agencies, taken as a group, UNDP is expected to provide support costs at an average of 19 per cent of estimated project expenditures. The table further indicates that the reimbursement to these agencies, including flexibility payments, is expected to finance an average of 46 per cent of the total costs that agencies expect to incur in support of UNDP-financed projects. The remaining 54 per cent will be met by agencies from sources other than UNDP.

III. RESERVE FOR FIELD ACCOMMODATION AND RELATED MATTERS

29. The status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation as at 31 December 1991 is presented in financial tables 4 (a) and 4 (b).

30. The total of reserve funds disbursed less repayments as at 31 December 1991 was $18,594,885 consisting of:

	$
Balance of outstanding loans	4 313 763
Completed investments	402 555
Work in progress	10 688 449
Household Appliances Rental Scheme (HARS)	882 781
Repairs and rehabilitation	2 307 337
	18 594 885

31. Work in progress consists of the construction of UNDP office and housing accommodations under either the investment or government loan modalities. The sum of $9,200,000 has been committed as loans to Governments and $16,795,000 as direct UNDP investment. From these commitments, $10,688,449 has been disbursed, leaving the balance of commitments at $15,306,551. During the period under review, UNDP completed the purchase of six houses in Namibia at a cost of $453,479, for which rental income of $50,924 has been received, thereby leaving a balance of $402,555 outstanding for future years.

32. Because of the revolving nature of the Reserve, an amount of $1,500,000 is expected to flow into it by the end of 1992 from rental income on housing and offices. Rental income under the HARS is indicated below.

33. The HARS, under the approval granted by Governing Council decision 87/42, also operates as a revolving fund to purchase appliances that are rented to eligible UNDP and UNFPA international staff members. As at 31 December 1991,

a total of $1,120,312 has been spent to purchase 127 stoves, 144 refrigerators, 118 freezers, 415 air-conditioners and 79 generators in a total of 50 countries. Rental income of $269,022 has been received in respect of these appliances. Income of $180,000 is projected for 1992. Although the ceiling of the revolving fund is $850,000, i.e. $32,781 less than disbursements, new acquisitions accounted for approximately $70,000 during the month of December 1991, for which no rental income accrued.

34. The repair and rehabilitation of UNDP-managed office and housing accommodation increased during 1991. Under the authority of Governing Council decision 88/45, work has commenced on the rehabilitation of housing and office units, for which expenditures amounted to $3,250,437. Rental income received in respect of rehabilitated houses, including existing ones, amounted to $943,100, thereby resulting in a net expenditure of $2,307,337 against a commitment of $3,205,000 as indicated in annex table 4 (b).

35. It will be recalled that in paragraph 4 of its decision 89/57, the Governing Council authorized the Administrator to overcommit the RFA by up to $10 million while ensuring that funds disbursed from the Reserve do not exceed $25 million in any one year. The situation as at 31 December 1991 is reflected in annex table 4 (a). Total commitments are $34.8 million while disbursements are $18.6 million.

36. Finally, it should be noted that where office premises are concerned, the cost of construction of such premises, whether financed from the RFA or the private sector under a lease/buy-back option, is being borne on a proportionate cost-sharing basis under the JCGP arrangement, established in 1981, and as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987. Examples of such cost-sharing where actual construction is under way can be found in Cape Verde, Comoros Islands, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, Sao Tome and Principe and Zambia. Similar cost-sharing will be applied on all future construction, thus reducing the financial burden placed on UNDP.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

37. Governing Council decisions 83/5 of 24 June 1983 and 84/35 of 29 June 1984 authorized the Administrator to provide, at the request of recipient Governments, management and other support services. The Administrator provides such services through the Office for Project Services. The Administrator's biennial report on the status of management services, is being submitted under document DP/1992/43.

38. Programmes benefiting from management services provided by UNDP continue to be funded by multilateral lending institutions (the World Bank, IDB, IFAD), by individual donor countries and, to a much lesser extent, by recipient countries themselves. As of the end of 1991, OPS was providing services under 93 agreements under which expenditures (excluding the IFAD programme, which had drawdowns of $51 million) totalled $102 million. A schedule of agreements entered into or increased in 1991 is provided in financial tables 9 (a) and 9 (b).

39. Thirteen new management service agreements under multilateral funding valued at $69.4 million were entered into during 1991; in addition, the budgets of four existing agreements were increased by $3.1 million. With the addition of the new agreements, there were, as of December 1991, 35 projects financed by the World Bank and other international development bank loans totalling $116.4 million (including $6 million for management fees).

40. Bilateral funding worth $88.6 million accounted for 16 new management service agreements in 1991, bringing the total to 54. In addition to 12 new agreements under the procurement of commodities programme financed by Japan, four new projects were initiated with funding from Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the United States. The new agreements under the Japanese commodities procurement programme, which is not tied to procurement in Japan, totalled $85.6 million and accounted for 96 per cent of the total value of new bilateral agreements.

41. In 1991, OPS also agreed to provide services for three government-funded MSA projects, with budgets totalling $3 million. All three Governments are using national resources for the first time to fund OPS management services.

42. The IFAD portfolio also expanded by 15 new projects during 1991, with loans totalling SDRs 140.4 million. As of December 1991, a total of 77 projects were under OPS supervision in 47 countries. For the IFAD programme, OPS undertakes loan administration and project supervision but does not directly disburse the loan amounts. In 1991, loan payments made directly by IFAD totalled $51 million.

V. EX-POST FACTO REPORTING

43. In paragraph 3 of its decision 90/50, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to submit, at the thirty-eighth session, a draft of a new ex-post facto report on support costs paid to executing agencies.

44. The matter has been discussed with the executing agencies on several occasions over the past several years in the context of the successor arrangements for support costs. At its March 1992 session, CCAQ (FB) agreed on a new format, which is presented in annex III. It is considered that this format will enable the Governing Council to monitor the total support costs related to delivery of the Programme as well as the actual costs absorbed within UNDP resources.

VI. CHANGES TO THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS AND RULES

45. The UNDP External Auditors have made several suggestions regarding amendments to the Financial Regulations which would clarify, expand or eliminate inconsistencies in existing Regulations. In annex I to the present document, the Administrator presents the comments of the auditors regarding the suggested changes and the Administrator's proposed amendments in response to the comments, as appropriate. The related changes to Financial Rules are also provided in annex I for the information of the Governing Council. The Administrator requests the Council to approve the changes to the Financial Regulations.

VII. REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL SUPPORT COST REIMBURSEMENT

Request for additional support cost reimbursement from World Meteorological Organization

46. WMO submitted two requests concerning reimbursement of support costs to the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session (1991): (a) application of the formula providing additional support costs on the basis of exchange rate movements and (b) an ad-hoc request for retroactive reimbursement of support costs in view of exchange rate changes in the past.

47. The first request was approved by the Governing Council decision. Consideration of the second request was deferred until adequate information was provided by WMO (see para. 9 of decision 91/44). In response to this decision, the additional information provided by WMO is presented in annex II to the present document. The Administrator is reluctant to recommend to the Council that an exception be made in this case, in light of decisions 80/44 of 27 June 1980 and 81/40 of 30 June 1981, which the Council reaffirmed in its decision 87/49 of 19 June 1987.

ANNEX I

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

The UNDP External Auditors have commented on UNDP's Financial Regulations and Rules. In their opinion, existing regulations and rules do not provide adequate scope. The Administrator agrees with the External Auditors and proposes the following changes. The proposed additions are underlined and deletions are shown in brackets.

I. WRITE-OFFS OF STAFF MEMBERS' RECEIVABLES

A. Auditors' Comments

In an effort to improve administrative efficiency, the Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Finance and Administration decided not to recover amounts of less than $30 owed to UNDP in respect of travel, shipping or insurance transactions and to charge these amounts directly to the relevant allotment line. ... We do not dispute that the writing off of the amounts without an investigation and without notification of the Board might be the most efficient way for UNDP to deal with cases involving only small amounts of resources. None the less, the current procedure is not in compliance with the relevant Regulation which does not allow for any exceptions whatsoever. Therefore, this practice needs to be discontinued, unless the Financial Regulation is amended appropriately.

B. Proposed change to Financial Regulation 14.4

The Administrator may, after full investigation, authorize the writing-off of losses of cash, stores and other assets provided that a statement of all such amounts written off shall be submitted to the Board of Auditors with the accounts. The Administrator may establish from time to time, an amount below which full investigation and formal write-off are not required. Such amounts shall, for administrative efficiency, be charged directly to the relevant allotment/budget line.

II. INTERNAL AUDIT

A. Auditors' Comments

The UNDP External Auditors in their management letter on the interim audit of UNDP raised a number of observations regarding the mandate of UNDP internal audit, as currently stipulated in Financial Regulation 14.1 (d) and Financial Rule 114.38. The External Auditors believe that both the above Regulation and Rule limit the scope of internal audit to "financial transactions" and "financial activities and transactions". The External Auditors concluded that there is no justification for such restrictions and recommended that the internal audit mandate should cover all management decisions and efficiency. Furthermore, the External Auditors pointed out that the above Regulation and Rule do not provide for unlimited access to all records in the organization. The Administrator agrees with that recommendation and accordingly proposes that the provisions of Financial Regulation 14.1 (d) and Financial Rule 114.38 be amended as follows.

B. Proposed change to Financial Regulation 14.1 (d)

(d) Maintain an internal financial control which shall provide for an effective current examination and review of financial, management and operational activities, in order to ensure:

(i) The regularity of the receipt, custody and disposal of all (funds and other) financial resources of UNDP, funds administered by UNDP and non-UNDP funds managed by UNDP;

(ii) The conformity of expenditures and commitments with the allocations, appropriations or other financial provisions decided upon by the Governing Council or with agreements with other United Nations Organizations and other entities;

(iii) The economic use of the resources of UNDP, funds administered by UNDP and non-UNDP funds managed by UNDP.

C. PROPOSED CHANGE TO FINANCIAL RULE 114.38

Internal audit reviews by the Division for Audit and Management Review, conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, shall provide comments and recommendations to the Administrator on financial, management and operational activities, in respect of:

(a) The regularity of the receipt, custody, expenditure, accounting and reporting of all financial resources of UNDP, funds administered by UNDP and non-UNDP funds managed by UNDP, and the effectiveness of (existing) internal controls and accounting systems;

(b) The conformity of expenditures with the purposes for which funds were appropriated or otherwise provided by the Governing Council and the financial authorizations issued thereunder, or with the purposes and rules relating to other funds administered by UNDP or with agreements with other United Nations Organizations and other entities;

(c) The compliance of all financial activities and transactions with established regulations, rules, policies, procedures and administrative instructions;

(d) The effective management of UNDP and the effective, efficient and economic use of UNDP resources, funds administered by UNDP and non-UNDP funds managed by UNDP.

(e) Internal audit shall have free access to all books, records and other documentation which are, in its opinion, necessary for the performance of the audit.

It is also proposed that the following definition be consequently introduced into Regulation 2.2.

"Non-UNDP funds administered by UNDP" shall include non-UNDP funds entrusted to UNDP for administration and management, such as those under Management Service Agreements (bilateral, development banks, etc.), and agreements with United Nations-system organizations and other entities.

III. EXTERNAL AUDIT: NATIONAL EXECUTION

A. Auditors' comments

The UNDP Financial Statements have been qualified by the United Nations Board of Auditors beginning 1987 because of lack of full compliance by Governments in submitting audited reports on expenditure under the national execution modality. The Council, in its decision 88/18, decided to establish a Government Execution Audit Section in the Division for Audit and Management Review to deal with this issue. As a result, a significant increase has been achieved in the percentage of expenditure audited, from about 7 per cent in 1987 to about 80 per cent in 1990. However, despite the expanded audit coverage and the high compliance percentage, the UNDP External Auditors have maintained the qualification on the UNDP Financial Statements.

Financial Regulation 17.2 requires that each project be audited biennially. Consultations have been held with the UNDP External Auditors on ways and means to remove the qualification. The understanding reached with the Auditors is that the requirement for biennial audit of each project is a taxing exercise which, if maintained, would result in perpetual qualification of UNDP Financial Statements. Furthermore, the concept of 100 per cent audit as required by the current Financial Regulation exceeds accepted auditing standards. To remedy this situation, Financial Regulation 17.2 needs to be amended. Following is a proposed text.

B. Proposed change to Financial Regulation 17.2

The Administrator shall ensure that Governments which are executing agencies, and other parties selected for project implementation under Regulation 8.10 (e), shall require their auditors to follow, to the extent feasible, the audit principles and procedures prescribed for the United Nations with respect of funds obtained from or through UNDP shall ensure that each project is audited at least once in its lifetime and shall submit audit reports (biennially) together with the reports specified in the project document and under Article XV of these Regulations.

ANNEX II

COMMUNICATION DATED 19 MARCH 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Geneva, 19 March 1992

REQUEST FOR RETROACTIVE REIMBURSEMENT OF SUPPORT COST CONSEQUENT TO VERY ADVERSE MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGE RATE

With reference to UNDP Government Council decision 91/44, paragraph 9, requesting adequate additional information on our request for compensation of exchange losses, kindly find attached the following two annexes providing this information:

(1) Statement reflecting gains/losses to WMO due to fluctuations of rates of exchange on its UNDP support-cost reimbursements using 1986 as the base year (appendix I).

This statement has been prepared following the same assumptions that were made in calculating the effects of exchange rate changes in 1987 which culminated in the UNDP Government Council decision 1988/52. These assumptions included a 20 per cent correction factor. The 1986 average exchange rate has been taken as the basis for this calculation.

(2) Statement of WMO regular budget cash contribution to meet the deficit of the Technical Cooperation Fund, caused by fluctuations of exchange rates during the period 1987 through 1991 (appendix II).

The extract of the Abridged Report, paragraph 4.4.4 of the Eleventh WMO Congress (1-23 May 1991), which gives the authorization to have recourse to the regular budget in the event of adverse currency fluctuations, is attached as Annex III. You are well aware of the adverse financial situation of the Organizations of the United Nations system since several years. WMO's experience of the last six years has been that in all similar cases in the past the regular budget was forced to absorb such additional costs at the expense of the Organization's scientific and technical programmes and no supplementary estimates were allowed for the purpose. This will most likely occur also during the biennium 1992-1993. The approved budget shows that this cost would be about SFR 3.9 million (US$ 2.6 million) to be paid by the regular budget during the current biennium.

In view of the above, I should be thankful for your presenting the WMO case to the forthcoming session of the Governing Council with favourable comments.

(Signed): G.O.P. Obasi
Secretary-General

Appendix I

STATEMENT REFLECTING GAINS/LOSSES TO WMO DUE TO FLUCTUATIONS OF RATES OF EXCHANGE ON ITS UNDP SUPPORT-COST REIMBURSEMENTS USING 1986 AS THE BASE YEAR

(in thousands of US dollars)

Year	UNDP delivery	UNDP support-cost reimbursement	Average exchange rate US$/SFR	Reimbursement adjusted on basis of 1986 exchange rate (1.82)	Loss (or gain) on exchange	Less proposed correction factor (20%)	Net loss or gain of reimbursement
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1987	10 101	1 900	1.51	2 290	390	78	312
					(390)	(78)	(312) a/
1988	13 182	2 080	1.45	2 611	531	106	425
1989	15 065	2 100	1.63	2 345	245	49	196
1990	16 796	2 337 b/	1.40	3 038	701	140	561
1991	15 583	2 077	1.43	2 643	566	113	453
	70 727	10 494		12 927	2 043	408	1 635

a/ One-time payment of $312,000 received for 1987 exchange rate fluctuations as per UNDP Governing Council decisions 88/52 and 88/53.

b/ Including one-time payment of $167,957 as per UNDP Governing Council decision 91.44, para. 9.

STATEMENT OF WMO REGULAR BUDGET CASH CONTRIBUTION TO MEET THE DEFICIT OF THE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FUND, CAUSED BY FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE RATES DURING THE PERIOD 1987 THROUGH 1991

(in thousands of US dollars and Swiss francs)

Year	Regular budget cash contribution		UNDP support cost reimbursement		Average exchange rate - dollar/Swiss franc
	Swiss francs	Dollar equivalent	$	Swiss franc equivalent	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1987	1 515	1 003	2 212	3 340	1.51
1988-1989	2 283	1 482	4 180	6 437	1.54
1990-1991	3 255	2 292	4 414	6 268	1.42
Total	7 053	4 777	10 806	16 045	

Appendix II

EXTRACT FROM THE ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Geneva, 1-23 May 1991

4.4 Organization and funding of the Technical Cooperation Programme (agenda item 4.4)

4.4.1 Congress agreed that the cost of staff for the management of the VCP Fund and the VCP contributions in kind would continue to be met from the Regular Budget as would staff costs incurred in the administration of Regular Budget and VCP fellowships and in the purchase of equipment to satisfy VCP requests.

4.4.2 Congress iterated its policy that in principle all identifiable costs involved in the execution of projects under UNDP and trust funds (including those funds entitled by Members as their VCP contribution in cash but to a designated project) should continue to be financed by reimbursement from those sources. The coordinated projects as defined by the Executive Council would remain exempted from that principle.

4.4.3 Congress expressed its concern as to the present Reimbursement Scheme applied for supporting the UNDP financed projects. Congress appreciated the proposal by the UNDP Administrator to increase the upper limit for qualifying for "flexibility" which would provide additional support cost reimbursement for WMO. It was noted however that UNDP had not yet agreed on how to compensate unfavourable currency exchange rate fluctuations to implementing agencies. Congress endorsed the efforts being undertaken by the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate reimbursement would be received from UNDP to support effective implementation of approved UNDP projects.

4.4.4 To meet the shortage of support cost reimbursement in Swiss francs, Cg-IX and Cg-X had authorized the Executive Council to provide funds from the Regular Budget. Noting Recommendations 8 and 9* of the Financial Advisory Committee, Congress renewed those decisions of Cg-IX and Cg-X as a contingency measure to be implemented only if efforts failed to obtain adequate support cost reimbursement and iterated that every effort should be made to reduce expenditures incurred. Congress agreed that recourse could be made to the regular budget in the event that adverse currency fluctuations made it impossible to meet the costs of technical cooperation support from the revenue received from UNDP and trust funds. In such a contingency, the flexibility provision which was applicable in the past to staff salaries of personnel financed from the Regular Budget, could also be applied to the technical cooperation support staff to the extent necessary and with the concurrence of the Executive Council.

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* Annex I, p. 117.

4.4.5 Congress recalled that the shortfall of UNDP support cost reimbursement had persisted since the ninth financial period (1984-1987). That shortfall was met by applying the flexibility clause of Resolution 35 (Cg-IX) which had been kept in force until 31 December 1987. The flexibility clause under "AUTHORIZES (2)" of that resolution allowed additional funding to meet expenditures resulting from increases in Secretariat staff salaries and allowances as from 1 May 1983. Similar to the current financial period (1988-1991), Congress decided that during the eleventh financial period (1992-1995), also, the flexibility provision would cover expenditures consequent to changes in exchange rates, salaries and allowances in the same way as applied from 1 May 1983. Such additional expenditure would be approved only if the Executive Council was satisfied that it could not reasonably be met by economies within the approved budget.

4.4.6 Congress requested the Secretary-General to ensure that every effort should continue to be made to increase the quality and level of delivery to meet the needs of developing countries. It was pointed out, however, that in the event of any reduction in revenue due to a decrease in the volume of technical cooperation activities, appropriate measures should be taken by the Secretary-General to reduce costs. Any cost reduction should not, however, be at the expense of the support given to the implementation of projects.

4.4.7 As regards income from trust fund projects, Congress noted that a standard of 14 per cent of all expenditures on those projects would continue to be charged.

4.4.8 Congress noted that the number of posts in the Secretariat to support the technical cooperation activities had stayed the same during the last decade, despite increased project delivery and growing complexity of the projects implemented. In order to ensure adequate support to the implementation of the UNDP and Trust Fund projects, Congress requested the Secretary-General to study the issue and make recommendations to the Executive Council to alleviate the situation regarding the number of posts required for technical cooperation activities funded from extra-budgetary sources.

4.4.9 Congress noted the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/211 and UNDP Decision 90/21 and expressed support for the principle and practice of national execution of projects, considering the capabilities and capacities of developing countries as well as their increased self-reliance to carry out activities. Congress requested the Secretary-General to advise, as required, Members on the possible implications of national execution of Technical Assistance projects in their respective countries. Congress further requested the Secretary-General to assess the impact of national execution on the WMO Technical Cooperation Programme.

ANNEX III

TOTAL AGENCY SUPPORT COST EARNINGS FROM UNDP
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS WITHIN UNDP

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Agency	Total UNDP-funded expenditure	TSS1	TSS2	OAS	13% plus flexibility	Total UNDP-funded support	Agency-funded support costs a/	Total support costs
United Nations					*			
UNCTAD		*	*	*				
UNDP/OPS		*	*		*			
ECA		*	*	*				
ECE		*	*	*				
ECLAC		*	*	*				
ESCAP		*	*	*				
ESCWA		*	*	*				
UNCHS		*	*	*				
ITC		*	*	*				
ILO					*			
FAO					*			
UNESCO					*			
ICAO		*	*	*				
WHO		*	*	*				
World Bank		*	*	*				
UPU		*	*	*				
ITU		*	*	*				
WMO		*	*	*				
IMO		*	*	*				
WIPO		*	*	*				
UNIDO					*			
IAEA		*	*	*				
WTO		*	*	*				
AsDB		*	*	*				
National execution		*	*	*	*			
Total								

a/ Cost to agency of UNDP-funded programme support in excess of UNDP support cost reimbursement.